Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1819. New Series, No. 69

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Wm. Hill and Brothers.

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,
FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,
Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8. 1819 ——2awtf

WILLIAM KEPNER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership WILLIAM M'KNIGHT. The business in future, will be transacted under the firm of

KEPNER & M'KNIGHT,

Who have now on hand, and intend keeping at their

Copper & Tin Warehouse,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

STILLS,
Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, | WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO, | BRASS DITTO.
JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1819.——tf

DOCTORS
Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL
WAREHOUSE,

at the above place, where they will sell Genuine *DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—*Also* PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES, of such* kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818 ——Jan51awtf

$90 Reward

DESERTED on December, 23, VACHEL STEVENS, and on the 31st ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD and SAMUEL ENTRICKEN, enlisted soldiers in the 3d battalion corps of Artillery.

Vachel Stevens was born in Pennsylvania, is 23 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and by profession a farmer—the said Stevens is supposed to be in or near Washington, Penn.

Archibald Crawford was born in Pennsylvania, 33 years of age, 5 feet 11¼ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a blacksmith.

Samuel Entriken was born in Pennsylvania, 33 years of age 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by profession a blacksmith—the said Entreken is supposed to have gone to the town of Chester, Penn.

The above reward or 30 dollars for each, and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will apprehend the said deserters and deliver them to me, or any other officer in the United States army, or confine them in any jail and give notice thereof to me or any officer in the U. S. army.

HUGH K. MEADE, Lieut,
corps Artillery, commanding.

U. S. Arsenal, January 5, 1819.

90 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the 19th inst. *Neal Hallangain & John Wilson,* and on the 23d inst. *William O'Rieley,* soldiers in the 3d battalion corps of Artillery.

HALLANGAIN was born in Ireland, is 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of light complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and by profession a labourer.

WILSON was born in Ireland, he is 29 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by profession an upholster.

O'RIELEY was born in Ireland, is 21 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer.

O'Rieley was seen crossing the Allegheny river.

Any person who will deliver said deserters to me or any commissioned officer in the United States army, or confine them in any jail, and give notice thereof to some officer in the U. S. army, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HUGH K. MEADE,
Lieut. Corps Artillery, comm

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

Bond and Pinkerton,

Corner of Market and Third street, Pittsburgh, directly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Have just opened a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and

Comprising every article in the Grocery line, and a very choice selection of the best,

WINES
AND OTHER LIQUORS.

They will be constantly supplied with the above articles of the best quality, which they are determined to sell Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices and most accommodating terms.

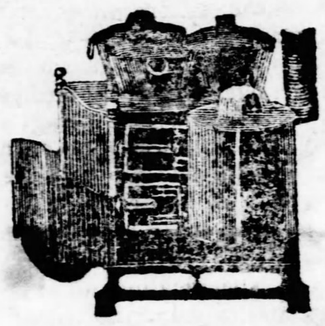
They invite the attention of country merchants, inn-keepers and families.

B. & P. have for sale a few Kegs of

Fresh Oysters, English Cheese.

December 25, 1818.

Charles Postly's



PATENT COOKING
STOVE.

H. MILLER having purchased of C. Postly of New York, the Patent Right of a Domestic Cooking & Parlour STOVE, has the pleasure of offering to the public for their patronage, the above stove, which for convenience, saving of labour and fuel, far surpasses any heretofore invented. It is a well known fact, that all those in use, are only calculated for the kitchen, for baking or retaining warmth in the room. The stove here offered to the public, is not only calculated for the kitchen for the purposes of extensive cooking, but is a handsome piece of furniture, for the sitting room when not wanted for the above purposes, and when cooking is done, by removing the boilers &c. can have a pleasant fire to sit by. In large cities, as well as in the country, many persons of comfortable circumstances prefer doing the cooking for the family in the same room they reside in for the winter season, as it supercedes the necessity of an extra fire. To such, this possesses every advantage, being an open and close stove combined, in which may be burned coal or wood, and can be placed in any part of the house where fire is wanted. The above stove has ovens for baking, and other conveniences for roasting or boiling, it also possesses the utility of boiling water in a wooden vessel, on the outside, for washing and other purposes. There are steamers attached to the boilers for cooking vegetables by the steam arising from the water while the meat is boiling.

The above stoves have been in operation in New-York for three years past, and their utility being so well known, they met with great approbation. The fixtures to some amount to eleven, seven of which may be in use at one and the same time, the largest size is calculated to cook a dinner for seventy or eighty persons.

Likewise Cast and sheet-iron Stoves, suitable for offices, stores, or bed-rooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

A constant supply of the above stoves will be kept furnished in the most complete manner,

AT THE

MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh

and by my Agents at different places, for the convenience of persons residing at a distance, viz. OHIO—Mr. Appleton Downer, Zanesville, John M'Coy, Chillicothe, and Capt. Francis Carr, Cincinnati; KENTUCKY—Mr. George Lucky, Limestone, James M'Crum, Louisville, Luther Stephens, Lexington.

Pittsburgh, December 8, 1818. ——3mo

N. B. Stove-pipes, Sheet Iron, and Tinware, wholesale and retail.

Also, Copper, sheet iron and Tin ware made to order.

Dupont's Brandywine
POWDER.

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, FFg, FFr, FFFr
FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER
For Sale, on low terms by
BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

New Plane Manufactory

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. { HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. / WM. ROBINSON, Jr. } *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter kins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.
IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1818. tf

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Cambrays, Shirtings.

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

FOR SALE,

BY

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

SIXTY BOXES

TIN PLATE

ONE THIRD IX

Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Anvils and Vices,
English Blister and Crowley Steel,
Swedish Blister ditto
Weavers Reeds and Cane for reed-makers,
Coffee and Sugar—by the barrel,

Nitre Hall Gun-Powder.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present season.

Pittsburgh, December 22.

M'Kee and Tweedy.

JOHN M'KEE and HENRY TWEEDY, late of the firm of Peebles and M'Kee, and Peebles, Tweedy and Company, have entered into partnership, under the firm of

M'KEE & TWEEDY,

HATTERS,

and have opened their establishment at the corner of Second and Market streets, opposite Mr. Little's, saddler—where all orders will be punctually attended to. A full supply of HATS constantly kept on hand.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818. tf

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES, *of a superior quality.*
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses		50
Every such carriage 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,		50
Every such carriage 1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses		31
Every such carriage 2 horses		25
Every such carriage 1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		3
Every head of sheep or swine		2

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——tlst A.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job
PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

A Most Valuable Estate.
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Wanted,

A BOY, from 15 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, as an apprentice to the Watch-making and Silver-smithing business.

N. W. SMITH,

Wood street between Diamond Alley & 4th st.

December 15.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Peebles, Tweedy & Co.* was dissolved on the 24th ult. The business of said firm will be settled by Robert Peebles and Henry Tweedy, who are duly authorised for that purpose. Persons indebted to said firm will make payment to them and those having accounts against it, will present them as above for settlement.

Robert Peebles,
Reuben Tweedy,
Smith Tweedy,
John M'Kee.

N. B. The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Peebles & M'Kee,* is also dissolved on the 24th inst. The business of the concern will be settled by the subscribers.

Robert Peebles,
John M'Kee.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1818.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 86 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop— for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement- It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

ROBERT PEEBLES,

Informs his friends and the public, that he continues his

Hat Manufactory

At the OLD STANDS, on the corner of Market and Front Streets and in the Diamond, where the orders of his friends and customers will be thankfully received and executed on the usual terms, at the shortest notice. He will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of every article in his line of busness.

Pittsburgh, November 30, 1818.

M'Dermott & Bartram,
HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Water street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

Commission Business,

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1818. 3m2aw

Irish Linens.
Fifty Pieces Irish Linens,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

And For Sale on *Very Low Terms* by
ARMSTRONG & EWING.

Wood, between First and Second streets

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1818.——3t

Town of
ABERDEEN

THE subscriber offers for sale FIFTY FIVE LOTS in the above town, beautifully situated on the bank of the Ohio river and directly opposite the town of Limestone, Kentucky. The main road and stage route from Ohio to Kenucky passes through the centre of the town. The country adjacent is rich and populous, and offers all the advantages of inland and river trade, and is considered a most eligible situation for industrious mechanics, and others disposed to acquire cheap and valuable property. A plan of the town may be seen and terms made known by applying to

JOHN G. O'BRIEN,
Wood street.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1818. cow6

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1819.

Washington City, December 30, 1818.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Gentlemen,

I have seen in your paper of the 22d instant a brief notice of General Jackson's late conduct in Florida. The article I think does much injustice to the character of the General—and at the same time proves that the editors are free from that violent prejudice against the army, which is so common among their brethren. It is for these reasons that I take the liberty of enclosing an article from an eastern paper, which, it is believed, places the affair in its proper light.—Its appearance in the *Gazette*, will oblige, at least, *one*

SUBSCRIBER.

ARBUTHNOT AND AMBRISTER.

From the Eastern Argus.

The proceedings of the special court appointed, not, as has been incorrectly stated, *to try*, but to "*investigate the charges*" against these two Englishmen, are at length laid before the public. The subject has excited a high degree of interest: a degree which we think not altogether warranted by the facts. The plain state of the case is this: two Englishmen, taken prisoners by General Jackson's army, and who had notoriously been actively engaged in aiding and abetting the savages, have been put to death by the American general; that is, treated in the same way as they and their associates in arms had always been accustomed to treat their prisoners. We see nothing in all this that ought to arouse public feeling to any unusual degree of warmth: and that it has so, appears yet more remarkable, after considering how little effect is produced on the same public by some other facts disclosed in the recent communications to Congress. In marching through the Indian country, the American army found, in different Indian towns, several hundred scalps, of all ages, from the infant to the gray headed matron, displayed with all the insolent cruelty of savage pride. And in one town were found forty or fifty green scalps, among which they recognised some that belonged to a detachment of their own companions in arms, who had been taken & inhumanly butchered by the savage associates of the very Arbuthnot and Ambrister who presided at and directing the butchery, whose fate is so pathetically lamented. These hundreds of our murdered fellow citizens do not seem to excite a latent spark of commisseration in bosoms that have been wound up to the highest key of indignation and sympathy by the fate of these two foreigners, and foreigners who had forfeited the rights of civilized men, by joining themselves to savages, and those the most savage of the savage race. We are always strongly inclined to suspect that sympathy which is so quickly awakened and so strongly excited by the fate of an Englishman, and is, at the same time, denied to our own fellow citizens. But it is some consolation to find, that it prevails principally among those who, but a few years ago, thought it a crime, not only against man, but against God and nature, to contend with the bulwark of our religion. It was "*unholy and unnatural war.*"

Let us then look into the case of these two men, and see what there is in their fate that calls for so much commiseration, and that should bring down on General Jackson such violent denunciations. The charges against Arbuthnot were—

"*Charge* 1st.—Exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States and her citizens, he (A. Arbuthnot) being a subject of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace.

Specification.—That the said A. Arbuthnot, between the months of April and July, or sometime in June, 1817, wrote a letter to the Little Prince, exhorting and advising him not to comply with the treaty of fort Jackson, stating that the citizens of the United States were infringing on the treaty of Ghent, and, as he believed, without the knowledge of the chief magistrate of the United States; and advising the Upper and Lower Creeks to unite and be friendly, stating that William Hambly was the cause of their disputes; also advising the Little Prince to write to the governor of New Providence, who would write to his royal highness the prince regent, through whom the United States would be called to a compliance with the treaty of Ghent, and advising them not to give up their lands, under the treaty of fort Jackson, for that the American citizens would be compelled to give up to them all their lands, under the treaty of Ghent.

Charge 2d.—Acting as a spy, and aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war.

Specification 1st.—In writing a letter from the fort of St. Marks, dated 2d April, 1818, to his son John, at Suwany (marked A.) detailing the advance of the army under General Jackson, stating their force, probable movements and intentions, to be communicated to Bowlegs, the Chief of the Suwany towns, for his government.

Specification 2d.—In writing the letters marked B, without date, and C, with enclosures, 27th Jan. 1818, and D, called a "note of Indian talks," and E, without date, applying to the British government, through Governor Cameron, for munitions of war, and assistance for our enemies; making false representations; and also applying to Mr. Bagot, British ambassador, for his interference, with a statement, on the back of one of the letters, of munitions of war for the enemy.

Charge 3d.—Exciting the Indians to murder and destroy William Hambly and Edmund Doyle, and causing their arrest, with a view to their condemnation to death and the seizure of their property, on account of their active and zealous exertions to maintain peace between Spain, the United States and the Indians, they being citizens of the Spanish government.

Specification 1st.—In writing the letter marked F, dated 26th August, 1817, O, dated 15th May, 1817, and H, threatening them with death, alledging against them false and infamous charges, and using every means in his power to procure their arrest. All which writings and sayings excited, and had a tendency to excite the negroes and Indians to acts of hostility against the United States.

By order of the court,

J. M. GLASSEL, Recorder."

The last charge the court decided that it could not take cognizance of, they being Spanish subjects. The court, therefore, did not go into an examination of this charge, though, from some of the evidence produced, there can be no doubt of its truth. The two first charges were abundantly proved. *Arbuthnot did excite the Indians to war, and did aid and abet, and supply them in carrying it on. He made himself a party to the war, and while he was such he fell into the hands of his enemy.* How stands Ambrister? These are the charges—

"*Charge* 1st. Aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war, he being a subject of Great Britain, at peace with the United States, and lately an officer in the British Colonial Marines.

Specification 1st. That the said Robert C. Ambrister did give intelligence of the movements and operations of the American army between the 1st and 20th of March, 1818, and did excite them (the negroes and Indians) to war against the army of the United States, by sending their warriors to meet and fight the American army—whose government was at peace and friendship with the United States and all her citizens.

Charge 2d. Leading and commanding the Lower Creeks in carrying on a war against the United States.

Specification 1st. That the said Robert C. Ambrister, a subject of Great Britain, which government was in peace and amity with the United States and all her citizens, did, between the 1st of February and 20th of March, 1818, levy war against the United States, by assuming command of the Indians in hostility and open war with the United States, and ordering a party of them to meet the army of the United States and give them battle, as will appear by his letters to Governor Cameron of New Providence, dated 20th March 1818, which are marked A. B. C, and D, and the testimony of Mr. Peter B. Cook and Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Chance.

By order of the Court,

J. M. GLASSEL, Recorder."

To the second charge he plead guilty. He was, therefore, on his own confession, a party to the war. He, as well as Arbuthnot, was taken a prisoner, and we have never yet seen the right of Gen. Jackson to make either of them a prisoner, called in question. They were then entitled to precisely the same treatment that any other prisoners might have claimed, under the same circumstances, and no other. In an ordinary war with a people that regarded the usage of civilized nations, they might reasonably demand that their lives might be spared. But they had associated themselves with a horde of savages, who, in the wild fury of vengeance, spared neither age nor sex—who carried on a war of universal massacre and extermination, and who answered the cry for quarter with the scowl of a demon, and the bloody rage of a hungry lioness. When we are engaged in a war with such a people—with men whom no treaties can bind, and no laws restrain, and whose ferocious hearts are hardened against any touch of human feeling, and every approach of honourable and manly sentiment, the law of war gives us a right to return the same cup to them that they administer to us. The most humane writers on the laws of nations sanction this principle.

"When the war is with a savage nation, which observes no rules, and never gives quarters, *it may be chastised in the persons of any seized or taken—they are among the guilty*—that by this rigour they may be brought to conform to the laws of humanity."

Vattel, book 3, *ch.* 8, *s.* 144.

"If a general of the enemy has, without just reason, caused to be hanged, a like number of his men, and of the same rank, will be hung up, signifying to him that his retaliation will be continued, for obliging him to observe the laws of war."—*idem, ib.: s.* 141.

It is perfectly clear, then, that the moment these men were, as general Jackson expresses it in his general order, "outlaws;" men whom no laws could restrain, and, therefore, men whom no law will protect. In a moral point of view, they were, if possible, still less entitled to pardon than one of the native chiefs of these savage tribes. They were born and educated among a civilized people, and were acquainted with the rules of civilized war. When men will descend from the elevated rank of civilized beings, to herd with savages, and join them in their wars of massacre and extermination, they exhibit a degree of hardened depravity even beyond the remorseless barbarity of the natural born savage,

But, though the right to execute the law of retaliation on these men cannot be for a moment doubted, after the fact is proved that they were parties to the war, it has been suggested—and, considering the quarter from which the suggestion comes, it is entitled to a candid examination—that General Jackson, having brought them to trial before a Court Martial, it may be a question whether this circumstance alone does not give them a claim to be treated according to the usual laws of civilized war. If it does, we presume it must be because those laws are binding on the court, and that it can inflict punishment under no other, and not because the prisoner has a right to claim the benefit of those laws. It must be from the limited powers of the court, which can administer no other law, and not because the prisoner is under the protection of that law. In this point of view, the observation has undoubtedly much weight. The commanding general seems to have foreseen the difficulty, and cautiously to have avoided it. The forms of law he determined should not stand in the way of public justice and national policy. We may further enquire whether these men were answerable to a court martial, under any of the charges exhibited against them, except that of acting as spies?

In reply, then, to this suggestion, we say that these men were *not* brought before a *court-martial*. The "special court" convened on this occasion had no power to try and sentence the prisoners. In proof of this, we refer to the general order creating the court. Whatever powers the court possessed, were derived from this order. It is in the following terms:

"HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Adj. Gen's. Office, St. Marks, April 26, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following detail will compose a *special court*, to convene at this post at the hour of 12 o'clock, M. *for the purpose of investigating the charges* exhibited against A. Arbuthnot and Robert Christy Ambrister, and such others, who are similarly situated as may be brought before it."

The court will *record all the documents and testimony* in the several cases, and *their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners*, and what punishment, (if any) should be inflicted.

DETAIL.

Major General E. P. GAINES, President.

Members.

Col. King, 4th Inf.	Col. Dyer, Ten Vol.
Col. Williams, Ten Vol.	Lieut. Col. Lindsey, Cor. A'y.
Lt. Col. Gibson, Ten Vol.	Lt. Col. Elliot, Ten Vol.
Maj. Muhlenberg, 4th Inf.	Maj. Fanning, Cor. A'y.
Maj. Montgomery, 7th Inf.	Maj. Minton, Geo. Militia.
Capt. Vashon, 7th Infantry	Capt. Crittenden, Ky. Vol.

Lieut. J. M. Glassell, 7th Inf. Recorder

An orderly will be detailed from Gen. Gaines' brigade, and the court will sit without regard to hours.

By order of Major General Jackson.

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

It is perfectly evident that the court, sitting under this order, had no authority to try, to condemn, or sentence the prisoners. Its powers were limited by the order creating it; and these powers extended merely to *investigating the charges, recording the proofs and their OPINIONS of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners* of the several charges alledged against them: but no power is given to acquit, condemn, or sentence them. This court was not, therefore, a court martial, but merely a special court of investigation, partaking something of the nature of a court of enquiry, and partly of that of a council of war. When it had executed the offices pointed out in the general order, the court was *functus officio*. All that was done beyond investigating the charges, recording the proofs, and *expressing an opinion* of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, was *coram non judice*, without authority, beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and of course of no force or validity. It is true that the court seems to have considered itself as clothed with power to try and decide, but the mistake of the court could not enlarge its jurisdiction, and give it authority where it possessed none. When the court, therefore, say that they "find the prisoners guilty," they use an improper phrase, and when they proceed to "sentence" them, the sentence is merely void, and cannot be carried into execution; and precisely in the same degree as would be the sentence of a justice of the peace in this commonwealth, who should sentence a man, who had committed murder, to capital punishment. The culprit may be guilty, and by law obnoxious to the punishment, but the justice has no right to pronounce him guilty, nor has the sheriff a right to carry such illegal sentence into [illegible]. So, technically speaking, the court had no authority "to *find* the prisoners guilty," and certainly had no authority to sentence them to punishment.

The result of the court's investigation, which is drawn up in the *form* of a judicial decision, must be construed according to its powers, and construed with reference to these powers. The decision on the case of Arbuthnot, will read thus:

"After the most mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the court are of opinion, that the prisoner *Alexander Arbuthnot*, is guilty of the first specification to the first charge, and guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second specification of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge, leaving out the words "acting as spy." They, therefore, on the most mature reflection, are of opinion that the prisoner, Alexander Arbuthnot, should be suspended by the *neck until he is dead*, two thirds of the court concurring."

The concurrence of two thirds of the court was unnecessary, and need not have been expressed.

The decision in the case of Ambrister, will read thus:

"The proceedings read over by the *recorder*, when, after due deliberation on the testimony brought forward, the court are of opinion that the prisoner, Robert C. Ambrister, is guilty of so much of the specification of the first charge, as follows, viz. "and did excite them to war with the United States, by sending their warriors to meet and fight the American army, he being a subject of Great Britain, which government was at peace and friendship with the United States, and all her citizens;" but not guilty of the other part of the specifications; guilty of the first charge; guilty of the specification of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge; and therefore, (are of opinion that) the prisoner Robert C. Ambrister, (should) suffer *death*, by being *shot*, two thirds of the court concurring therein,

"One of the members of the court requesting a reconsideration of his vote on the sentence, the sense of the court was taken thereon, and decided in the affirmative, when the vote was again taken, & the court sentenced the prisoner to receive fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with ball and chain to hard labor, for twelve callender months."

Such we contend to be the legal import of the court's decision, though it is put in the technical form of a judgment, and probably by the court was meant as much. But as a judgment it could have no force, because the court was not legally competent to pronounce such a judgment. In the point of view in which we have placed it, the decision was merely advisory, precisely what Jackson intended it should be: and he was at liberty to adopt or reject the counsels of the court. The prisoners were thus thrown back on the hands of Jackson, and were at his disposal.

It may then be asked, why they were arraigned before this court? The answer is easy; to ascertain by indubitable proofs whether they had been in fact parties in the war. If they had been taken in the field of battle, with arms in their hands, no one would have questioned the right of the American general to have put them to immediate death. The fact was, they were taken under circumstances of strong suspicion, and, though Jackson might have entertained no doubt in his own mind, he was willing to spread before the public proofs that would justify the course he thought proper to be pursued.—They were executed under the *lex talionis*, the law by which we are justified in treating an enemy as he treats us.

We have something further to add on this subject, but our observations are already extended to a greater length than we anticipated. We shall perhaps resume the subject in our next.

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening: the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES PATTERSON, } Exec'rs.

May 20, 1818. tf

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Pittsburgh Prices Current

corrected weekly for the Gazette,

ARTICLES	*From*	D. C.	to D.
ALE,	doz.	3	
Ashes pot,	lb.	6¼	
—— pearl,		8	
Anchors,		25	
Bacon, Kentucky,		12½	14
—— country,		12½	
Bottles,	groce	24	
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7	
—— pilot,		5	
utter,	lb.	15	18
Candles, mould, tallow,		25	
—— dipt,		20	
Castings assorted,	ton	120	125
Cheese,	lb.	12½	
Coffee,			
Cotton,		35	40
Cordage,		12½	
Cider,	bbl.	2 50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8	11
—— do. com.		5 50	
—— Pitts. sup.		7 50	9
—— do. com.		4 50	
—— country,			
Clover seed	bush.	10	
Feathers,	lb.	62½	
Flax, clean,		12½	18
—— seed,	bush.	62½	
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	6	
—— com.		5	
—— rye,	cwt.		
—— corn meal,		1 50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3	4
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	12	
man. 100 10 by 12		13	
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14	
Grain, wheat,	bush	1	02½
—— rye		50	
—— barley,		75	
—— corn,		50	62½
—— oats,		40	50
Glue,	lb.	45	50
Gunpowder,		45	
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200	210
—— Monongahela,		180	
—— hoop, large,		235	240
—— do. small,		250	
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.	20	
—— do. foreign,		22	
Lead, pig,		7	
—— bar,		9	
—— rsd,			
—— white, dry		19	
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22	
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.	75	1 75
—— do. oak,		1	2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,	lb.	38	40
—— do. country,		31	32
—— upper,	side	0	0 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.	14½	18
—— wrought,		22	25
—— spikes			
Oil linseed,	gal.	87½	
—— fish	bbl.	40	
Pork,		30	
Porter, bottled,	doz.	0	
—— barrell,		9	
Plaster of Paris,	ton		
Pipes,	groce	5	
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4 50	
—— do. 2,		4	
—— do. 3,		3 50	
—— printing demy,		3	
—— do. medium.		3 50	
—— do. royal,		4	
—— do. sup. royal,		4 50	
Peach, Brandy.	gal.	75	
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	10	
—— Lake,			
—— Kenhawa,		9	
Segars, Spanish,	box	10	15
—— American,	1000	2 50	
Shot, all sizes,	lb.	11	
Skin, Deer,		15	
—— muskrat,	skin	22	37
—— racoon,		40	50
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30	35
—— American,		23	25
—— German,	lb.	25	
—— blistered,	cwt.	17	
Soap, white,	lb.	15	
—— rosin,		15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.		18	20
—— country,		16	
—— loaf,		34	
—— lump,		32	
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5	
Salt Petre, crude,		20	25
—— refined,		30	37½
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000		
—— oak, lap,			
Staves, hogshead,			
—— barrel,			
Tallow,		12½	13
Tobacco, Kentucky,		15	18
—— Pittsburgh		20	25
—— leaf,		7	8
Tin, in boxes,	box	23	25
—— block,	lb.	30	
Wool Merino, clean,		40	45
—— fleece,			
—— half breed,			
—— quarter,			
—— common, clean,		30	37½
—— fleece,			
Wax, bees,		25	
Whiskey, rye.	gal.	45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	5	6
Pork,		5	6
Veal,		6	8
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 75
Ducks	pair	50	62½
Chickens,		37½	50
Butter,	lb.	25	25
Eggs,	doz.	12½	25
Fish,	lb.	12½	25

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Canvas, &c.

June 12, 1818.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 26 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday, January 12. 1819

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 28th December, to a gentleman in this city.

"There is nothing interesting before the house, but great subjects are in anticipation. The Seminole war, Florida, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the Spanish relations, and the bank. They will all come on in good time and excite much warmth. We received a message from the president to day, containing a kind of mani-festo. It is a letter addressed to Mr. Irving our minister in Spain, but intended to be sent to all the courts in Europe, taking a general view of our whole controversy with Spain and explaining the motives of all our conduct. It is drawn up by Mr. Adams——he has taken much pains with it. It will probably have great weight, and will unite the public opinion in favour of the government and Jackson's measures. It is now before a committee of the senate and of our house. Opinions are very various, I think the majority are in favour of the measures taken, others think differently. I have on some parts of it changed my opinion and am now convinced not only that the course taken by the administration and Gen. Jackson was the right one, but that it was the only right one, & think that they ought at all events to be supported, let who will complain. There will probably be a grand attack made by those who think there ought to be another president, but I think the end of it will be to give Mr. Monroe additional strength.

"As to the bank, two of the committee are returned, the other three are in Baltimore, where they mean to make further investigation at the branch bank; their proceedings, and opinion are a profound secret. It is understood that they do not mean to have any thing known till they make their report and nobody asks them any thing about it. The general opinion is that it will end in nothing. As to the monied affairs of the country nothing will be done, things will be left to regulate themselves. There will be no law to prevent the exportation of specie, or to permit the bank of the U. S. to suspend specie payments.

"I think the present state of things, is the only thing which will bring the people to their senses about manu factories. It will be a dreadful struggle, but it will in the end produce incalculable good."

By letters from Harrisburgh we learn that *Mr. Sergeant's affair is not yet finally disposed of.* A second memorial has been presented to the House, and an investigation of the circumstances strongly pressed. The secretary and his friends seem to be willing to let the matter drop, there are some persons who prefer another course of conduct. Mr. Bache is trying to make a party question of it, and denounces some of the gentlemen who were engaged in the discussion as high toned Federal lawyers, &c. &c.

It is certainly no proof of the soundness of Mr. Sergeant's cause, that his *brother-in-law*, should thus assault the gentlemen, who may think themselves bound in their public characters to examine the conduct of the Secretary. We wish to see this matter sifted to the bottom, in order that Mr. S. if he is innocent—as we really hope he may be—he may be exculpated by a full and fair investigation. If he be guilty he ought to feel the consequences. Among those who are denounced as federalists is our representative, Mr. Forward. To us the charge of Federalism implies no disgrace, on the contrary it is no small compliment to confer on any gentleman, this honourable but now unpopular distinction.

But Mr. Forward's politic's are well known to his constituents. They know him to be an independant man, and a republican, and it will be difficult to deprive him of their confidence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Mr. *Tait* submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the purchase of live oak timber suitable for building sloops of war, or other small vessels necessary for the naval service.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. *Roberts* on the 29th inst. and agreed thereto:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be and they are hereby instructed to enquire whether the rules, regulations and instructions for the naval service of the U. States, communicated to the Senate by the message of the President, of the 20th April last, are conformable to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department," by adding thereto a board of Navy Commissioners; and whether or not they inconveniently interfere with other acts of Congress relating to the naval establishment, and how far they may appear to be expedient; and also whether any, and, if any, what legislative provision may be necessary to give them the force and effect of law.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the documents respecting our relations with Spain, requested by the resolution of the Senate of the 17th instant, (the same as those transmitted to the other House) which message was read, and with the documents referred, and 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the relief of Sampson S. King; the bill for the relief of Harold Smith; the bill for the relief of Samuel F. Hooker, were severally read a third time and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *M'Lean*, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing additional land offices for the sale of public lands in the state of Illinois; and also into the expediency of appointing a surveyor of the lands of the U. States in said state.

Mr. *H. Nelson*, from the Judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the letter of the Sergeant at Arms, respecting the suit commenced against him by John Anderson, reported a resolution authorising and requesting the Speaker to employ such counsel, as he may think proper, to defend the suit brought by John Anderson against the said Thomas Dunn, and that the expenses be defrayed out of the contingent fund of the House: which resolution was concurred in.

Mr. N. reported also a bill concerning suits brought on copy rights; which was twice read and committed.

The bill reported at the last session, authorising a subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, being called, as the order of the day,

Mr. *Tucker*, of Virginia, after stating that the gentleman (M. McLane, of Del.) who reported this bill, and who was particularly interested in its discussion, was absent from the House, as one of the Bank Committee; and that the information directed by a resolution of the last session to be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of internal improvements, had not yet been received respecting the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; moved that the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred, be discharged therefrom, and that it be referred to the committee on internal improvement;

Which motion prevailed, and the bill was accordingly so referred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The committee, of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the state and conduct of the Bank of the United States, have concluded their examination at Philadelphia, & two of them, Mr. *Lowndes* and Mr. *Tyler*, have returned to their seats. The remaining three, being a majority of the committee, are said to be prosecuting their investigations at Baltimore. It is probable that a report need not be expected for a week or ten days to come.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Yesterday being New-Year's day, the President, according to established usage, received the visits of his friends, and of the strangers and foreigners in the city. This annual intercourse between the Chief Magistrate and the people, is one not "more honored in the breach than in observance." It is republican principle, and sanctioned by illustrious precedents. The compliments of the season were cordially reciprocated between him and his visitors.

DIED,

This morning, after a short illness, the hon. GEORGE MUMFORD, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the state of North Carolina. His remains will be interred tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with the usual marks of attention and respect.

Both houses of Congress have adjourned to attend the funeral of Mr. Mumford; and have resolved to wear crape on the left arm for one month, as a testimony of respect. They stand adjourned to Monday.—*Wash. C. Gaz. of Dec.* 24.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

Accounts from *New Orleans*, of the 28th ult. represent the Mississippi as lower then than it had been for 18 or 20 years, and business, in consequence of the impracticability of getting produce to market, is completely at a stand. The city is represented as very healthy, and full of strangers. Store rent, it is said, is much higher there, than in New-York, and in proof of this fact it is added, that a store, which, in Front or South-street, would bring an annual rent of *seven or eight hundred dollars*, would rent on the Levee for *three thousand*.

Lake Erie.—A paper published at Erie, Pennsylvainia, mentions, that this Lake has fallen about two feet and a half perpendicularly since the first of August last. It adds, that the season has been remarkably dry, and the prevailing winds have been from the west.

The Western Salt Trade.—It is said that upwards of ten thousand barrels of Salt have been landed at Erie, (Penn.) during the present season, and that more than a hundred flat bottom boats have been built at Waterford, to convey the salt down the river.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature is actively engaged in business. The annual reports of the public officers afford us a view of the administration of the concerns of the state. From the Penitentiary Report it appears, that, during the last ten months, there is a balance in favor of the Institution, of more than $3000; exclusive of work done for building itself, in the erection of additional cells.

The Author's Report of the receipts & disbursements for the last year, and his estimate for the next, have also been received. He calculates that on the first of October next, the end of the fiscal year, there may be a balance in the Treasury of more than 90,000 dollars; he dissuades the legislature from the idea of reducing the taxes, founded upon this prosperous condition of the revenue; but advises them to apply the surplus to the extinguishment of the state debt; the interest on which he represents at more than 40,000 dollars.

A grand dinner was given by a number of gentlemen in New-York, without distinction of parties, to Chief Justice Thompson, on his resigning his office, to take upon him the duty of Secretary of the Navy.

In New-York, whatever may be their political differences, a spirit worthy of imitation prevails—all parties unite to do honour to talent, worth and services. Therefore it is, that Mr. Clinton is governor, that Mr King is United States' Senator, and that Mr. Thompson takes with him to Washington an assurance of respect and support of all parties. The three gentlemen named, it is worthy of remark, differ as essentially as any two politicians in Pennsylvania. How honourable and how desirable to the republick is this sacrifice of our little feuds, to bring into action the united talent of the States.—*Village Record.*

A TRULY LAMENTABLE CASE.

"There is in the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, a little girl who is *deaf dumb* and *blind!*

"And yet (says the letter which gives this information) I believe they will contrive to teach her, for—she can smell. Two gentlemen had the curiosity to call and see her; both gentlemen had gold watches very nearly resembling each other. She took them, and after smelling to them, returned to each his own; and by no manœvreing, or changing, could she be made to commit an error."

What aggravates the calamity is, that her parents are poor.—*Troy Post.*

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last 12 months, amounted in number to one million sixty two thousand seven hundred; the number of horned cattle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty four thousand; and by the inspector's return, it appears that the number of horse hides produced, at Leadenhall market, amounted to twelve thousand nine hundred.—*London pap.*

CINCINNATI, December 29.

CONVENTION.

It gives us much pleasure to state that a resolution recommending a convention has passed both houses of the legislature of this state by the constitutional majority. In the senate ayes 20, noes 8—in the lower house ayes 41, noes, 19. It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that th senators and representatives from this county all voted for this all important measure.

We also learn from our Correspondent at Columbus, that the bill for a Canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, passed through a committee of the whole in the senate on the 24th inst.—on the success of this bill we build many sanguine anticipations of the future prosperity and consequence of this state.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Jan. 2.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Manhattan, we have received Lloyd's List and London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 19th November inclusive. The Queen of England died on the 17th November. Sir Samuel Romily put a period to his existence, in a fit of insanity, caused by excessive grief for the loss of his wife, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 2d of November. The British parliament was, on the 16th of November, further prorogued to the 29th of December. A plot has been detected, which had for its object Bonaparte's escape from St. Helena.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is rumoured on the Continent, the English is to exchange Hanover for Belgium, ceding the former territory to Prussia. The Courier says, that this report is improbable.

On the 14th of November, there remained in France, only 5,431 British troops.—Of these, 3006 were to remain at Valenciennes and Cambray, until the 20th of that month.

A large expedition is soon to sail from Cadiz for South America. It is said to consist of six 74's, three frigates, each of 44 guns, 4 do. or 50, seven or eight corvetts, two of which will carry 26 guns, and several small vessels. Transports are collecting for the embarkation of troops.

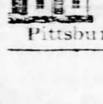
General Gourgaud, the officer lately removed from St. Helena, by order of Sir Hud on Lowe, was arrested at his lodgings in London, on the 14th November, by a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office. The General, a few days previous, had been served with an order to quit the country, under the provisions of the Alien Act, but not complying, officers were sent to carry the warrant into execution Gourgaud made considerable resistance, in which the officers were severely injured.

POLAR EXPEDITION.—The Isabella and the Alexander, composing the expedition for the discovery of a North West passage, have returned to Brassa Sound, Lerwick, without the loss of a man, or even with one on the sick list.—Captain Ross's despatches reached the Admiralty on Wednesday se'ennight, & the following is a summary of their contents:

"They have completely succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay, and with the exception of errors in their latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old and able navigator, whose name it bears, and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, the whole found to be surrounded by high land extending to the north, as far as lat. 77, 55, and lon. 76 W; & in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 84 W. longitude. They traced the land the whole way down to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, which they ascertained to be in lat. 66, and lon. 60; from thence they steered for Resolution Island, and then stood homeward. They have made many curious observations and discoveries, of which, perhaps will not be considered as the least interesting, that of a nation being found to inhabit the Arctic regions, between the latitude of 76 and 78, who thought that the world to the south was all ice: that generation had succeeded generation of a people who never had tasted the fruits of the earth; had no idea of a Supreme Being; who never had an enemy, and whose chiefs had hitherto supposed themselves monarchs of the universe. There now only remains to be discovered the termination, if it has one, of Middleton's Repulse Bay, and a few degrees to the northward of it, to determine whether Greenland be an island or joins America, and this might easily be done from the northernmost station of the Hudson's Bay Company in any one season."

To Let.

And possession given the first of April next.



FOUR GOOD STANDS for business on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

A Card.

DOCTORS BRUNOT & WARD respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for past favours, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

The number of small accounts which have been accumulating on their books for several years past, has became so great as to render a general and immediate settlement absolutely necessary. They therefore give notice that on the 15th February next, all their accounts of more than six months standing, will be left with a magistrate for collection.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1819.

Wanted,

A MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with the MALTING BUSINESS.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

Watch-maker, Diamond Alley,

Who has For Sale,

A variety of SILVER WATCHES—warranted.

Main-springs—best English Watch Glasses,

BRASS CASTINGS

for clock-makers—Steel Pinions & Iron Work.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1819.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the middle of July last, FIVE HEAD OF HOGS. Two of them has a crop off the left ear, the others have no marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY NOBLE.

January 12, 1819.

Masonic.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

By the subscriber, a few of the most elegant

MASONIC APRONS

ever brought to Pittsburgh.

R. I. DUNN, Wood-st.

January 12, 1819. 3

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN

DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

Doctor Van-sweitan's

CELEBRATED

Anti-Bilious Pills.

OF a quality superior to any thing of the kinds ever offered as a General Medicine in this country, now faithfully prepared from a Recipe of the justly celebrated Doctor Van-Sweitan, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete methods of curing the Bilious diseases of the warm climates.

THIS extraordinary Medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to Mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Bills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of Bile is without example, never producing debility or injuring the health in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child or weakly female. The Bilious Head-ache so much complained of in this country and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

In Phthisical cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, one taken every hour, with Fennel or Peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The Dysentery, Croup and Summer complaint of children, are soon relieved by a few doses—a single pill to a child of five years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age. A single pill taken every fourth hour with a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure the pleurisy, promote expectoration and relieve Coughs and colds

Two or three pills taken an hour before dinner and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the Liver, no medicine ever yet discovered has been known to perform such cures—two pills taken every third morning will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose must be increased according to the strength or constitution.

Two pills taken at bed-time, with a cup of Pennyroyal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove Rheumatic pains wherever situated.

A supply of the above Pills For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL & CO.

Druggists, Market street, Pittsburgh.

obert30, 1818. Oct

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY

Abraham Small,

PHILADELPHIA,

And for sale by JOHN G. O'BRIEN,

PITTSBURGH:

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Pocket Remembrancer,

FOR 1819.

CONTAINING—An Almanack.

Ruled Pages for memorandums, for every day throughout the year.

Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Tares, Drawbacks, Drafts, and Allowances, together with the late Navigation Act.

Officers of the Customs, Naval officers and Publick Appraisers.

Information concerning Patents.

The Post Office Establishment.

An Official Army List.

Divisions, Department, Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

Naval Register complete—Navy Agents and Navy Yards, and Registers of the Vessels of the Navy Marine Corps.

Civil Department of the United States, Executive, Judiciary, Territorial,

Distict Land Offices.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations, Ministers, Consuls, &c. to and from every nation with which we have Commercial Relations.

The Directors and Cashiers of the United States Bank and all its Branches.

(*Copy Right Secured.*)

ALSO,

THE AMERICAN

Ladies Pocket Book,

FOR 1819.

Ornamented with a beautiful Frontispiece, containing an elegant group of Females, in the most fashionable dresses of the year. Also, an engraved title, with a Lady in a fashionable walking dress.

Common Notes, Eclipses, and Almanack.

Ruled pages for Memorandums, and accounts, for every day in the year.

Description of Pitcairn's Island.

Letter of Bishop Watson on the Recognition of Friends in a Future State.

Esssay on Female Dress, on Geography, on Marriage, on the Morality of the Battledore.

Interesting Account of the Cherokee Schools.

Selected Poetry

Answers to last year's Enigmas, Charades, Rebusses, &c. a large Collection of new ones for the present year.

New Country Dances and Waltzes.

Celebrated Songs, Marketing Table, &c. &c,

October 28—1aw6t

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

Evansville
WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber having completed a large and convenient WAREHOUSE in the town of Evansville, (Ind.) respectfully tenders his services to the public for the purpose of transacting *Commission Business*, on the most reasonable terms. Any goods consigned to his care where freight must be advanced, no commission will be charged on the money so advanced; and all consignments made to the subscriber will be strictly attended to.

HUGH McGARY, Com. Mer.

December 4. 1818.——Jan8 3

P. S. This place is so well known to be the only place of deposit in the lower part of the state of Indiana, for goods intended for exportation, that I deem it unnecessary to give any detail on that subject.

H. McG.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April.

A NEW TAVERN STAND situate in the village of East Liberty, five miles from Pittsburgh. The house is large & commodious, & will have by the first of April good stables and every convenience necessary. For particulars enquire of the subscriber near Thomas Chalfant's—Plumb township.

EPHRAIM JORDAN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819—3t

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819. ——c

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Petisse Cloths,
Mixed and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES.

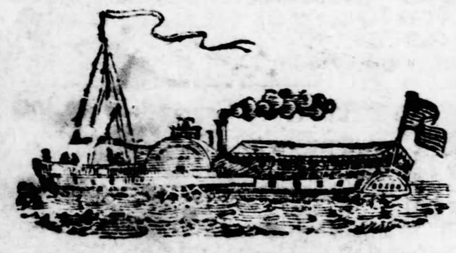
Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819. will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with us, to address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

For New-Orleans.



Steam Boat
TAMERLANE,

G. TURNEY, Master—will leave this about the 20th, inst. (if water permits) For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES L. BOGART.

December 15.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Pig Lead,
Tobacco,
Anvils and Vices,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* **Sugar.**

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

To Tanner's Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——lawtfcG.S.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt new and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John McDonald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

LEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

n a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,
Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

Writing School.

G. & B. ELY respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity that they have opened a WRITING SCHOOL, at the corner of Market street and Diamond Alley, where the art is systematically taught with great success. Parents who feel interested in the education of their children and others who are anxious of becoming acquainted with this useful art are invited to call at their School room, and examine specimens of improvement which pupils have made in this place—likewise specimens written by the professors.

They are happy of having this opportunity for expressing their cordial thanks to those who have already had the liberality to patronize them in their laudable undertakings; are confident, that there are none who are not perfectly satisfied with the progress which their children have made. They are again invited to cherish an art of such utility.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15th, 1818.

---

20 Gallons first Quality
Copal Varnish,

700 LBS. **ALLUM**

MADDER,

Just received and For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, November 19.

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dido from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

H. Bonnet and Rouand,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,
Plaids,
Sheeting,
Ticking,
Canton Crape,
Lace Shawls,
Viels,
Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

—Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcord Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels, &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

The Mechanicks Assistant,

OR A

Useful and Easy Guide,

TO THE

Different kinds of Work,

USUALLY DONE BY

Millwrights, Carpenters, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths, &c.

By DAVID TOWNSEND.

For Sale, by A. WAY & CO

Market between Third & Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1818 2w1m.

Just Received & For Sale,

BY

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root
1 do Liquorice Root
1 do Senna Leaves,
1 do Orange Peel
1 do Pink Root
2 do Juniper Berries
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.
Bbls. Glauber Salts.
Ditto powdered Barks
Ditto Cream Tartar
Ditto Cinamon
Ditto Gentian Root
400 lb English blue Vitriol
2 bbls Venetian Red
30 kegs ditto ground in oil
1 case Gum Copal
Bbls Spanish Brown
Bbls Spanish Whiting
Verdegris by the sack
Oil Vitriol by the carboy
Blue Strewing Smalts
Irish Glue
Rosin
Copal Varnish,
1 case Magnesia
1 case Manna
1 case Camphor
3 dozen Apothecary Scales
12 doz Spatulas, assortd
12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Orris Root
Oat-meal
Opium
Calomel
Cantharides
Barley, Rhubarb
Jalap, Ginger
Windsor Soap
Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Phials—assorted
Alum
Copperass
Indigo
Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

1 which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.

Pttsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

RYE

COMMANDS

Sixty-two Cents Cash,

per Bushel, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1818

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the night of the 27th December, a convict named JAMES BARTHOLOMEW alias JAMES SMITH—he is about five feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, has one of his arms marked with India ink, J. B. and on the other an Eagle. He is a blacksmith by trade, but can work at rough shoemaker's work. He had on when he broke out, a black coatee, with a black velvet collar, pantaloons of home-made olive cord, striped Marseilles vest, and an old fur hat—he took with him sundry clothing besides what belong to him—as far recollected—a blue cloth coat with gilt buttons, nearly new, a pair of blue cotton cassimere pantaloons, striped worsted jacket, and a pair of new calf-skin shoes. He was cammitted by the Mayor's court of the city of Pittsburgh, for larceny for the term of nine moths. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said convict, to the subscriber at the jail in Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL HUBLEY, Jailor.

January 1, 1819.

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of October last, JOHN SMITH, an apprentice to the Tin-plate working business, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, took with him a new claret colored coat with gilt buttons, a pair of grey corded pantaloons, with sundry other clothing not recollected. I have had information of said Smith being in Louisville, Ken. I caution all persons from employing or harboring him, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me in Pittsburgh but no charges.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

January 1, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT excellent FARM situate in the Forks of Yough, the property of CHARLES HARRAH, deceased—containing 236 acres and allowance. This valuable property lays within 15 miles of the city of Pittsburgh, 15 from Greensburgh, 9 from Williamsport, one mile from the Yough river, 4 from Elizabethown on the Monongahela river, within from one to three miles of three merchant mills on the Yough river, and three houses of public worship, the farthest of which is not more than four miles. The land is of the first quality—about 130 acres cleared, 15 of which is excellent meadow; one two story square log dwelling house, 30 feet square, with a kitchen; one other dwelling house, two stories high, 18 by 20 feet, well finished, with good cellars under both houses—an excellent spring house, with a never failing spring of water running through it; one barn 75 by 40 feet, few in the Forks superior—an orchard of about 200 trees, a number of the best grafts. Any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the property, which will be shewn them by

SAMUEL HARRAH, } Ex'rs.
WM. LOUGHEAD. }

December 22, 1818.

James Riddle and Co.

Market, between Third and Fourth streets

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

and offer for Sale, a large supply of the following articles, viz.

283 Boxes Tin Plate,

BEST QUALITY,

Braziers copper, assorted,
Sheathing ditto, from 18 to 28 oz.
Still cocks assorted, different sizes,
Iron wire, No. 0 to 18.
Block tin,
Bright and black vices,
Mouse-hole anvils, warranted genuine,
American sheet-iron,
4d. cut nails,
Bolt iron ⅜ in ½ 7-16 ¼.
American and English blistered steel,
English shear and German, ditto.
Shovels and spades, Eng.
Socket shovels.

ALSO,

TWENTY TONS PATENT ROLLED

American Boiler Iron,

in plates from 24 to 30 inches by 6 to 8 feet, this boiler iron, for high pressure engines or any severe work has been found superior to any in use in the United States.

All the above articles, they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22.—2mo.2aw.

Caution to Purchasers.

I HAVE discovered in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of Friday the 11th inst. an advertisement over the names of David Pride and William Gormly, assignees of William Steele—for the the sale of certain lands, as therein mentioned: the sale, I am informed has been postponed untill the next adjourned court of this county. I deem it a duty I owe to myself and others, to forwarn all persons at their risque, from purchasing any part or parts of the eighteen tracts said to contain 3000 acres, in Deer township, Allegheny county—or any part or parts of the 900 acres of land in Middlesex township, Butler county, as mentioned in the advertisement. I do consider myself the lawful and rightful owner of said lands, and as such, mean to contend legally, if necessary, for the same. STEPHEN LOWREY.

December 18.

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE,

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh,

Has received a consignment of TWENTY THREE BARRELS FOURTH PROOF

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAND—A few pieces of low priced COATINGS and BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Castings, Glass,

Ironmongery, Hardware etc. etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the HOUSE attached to the Store.

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*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill I hold will pay attention to this notice.